NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

What Was the Origin of Its Decline and Who Is Responsible?

A SPECIMEN OF AMALGAMATION.

Statement of a Prominent Director---A Forlorn Hope.

The inquiry of the Newark Grand Jury into the railure of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company will undoubtedly result in some interesting develop-ments. That city feels a deep pride in its financial institutions, and this is represented to be the first fail. ure of any rank that has occurred among them. By satering fully into this investigation the Grand Jury may ascertain many iniquitous turns and many faulty
official acts; but the statute of limitation will prevent official acts; but the statute of initiation will place any indictments by them. The New Jersey Mutual has been found wholly insolvent, and the questions now to be determined are, when did the decline begin and he are the parties deserving of blame? The idea that such a decline was brought about by stringency in the business world is practically foregone, and in its place is the firm conviction that mismanagement and possibly fraud have been the cause of decay.

to the time of the Hope reinsurance in October, 1872, the New Jersey Mutual was generally considered to be in a sound condition. Since that point the source of the trouble is dated, and whether it occurred at the time of this amalgamation or under a more recent management is something to be determined. No doubt there is some money improperly abstracted, and some that must be repaid to the policy holders. There fore the public in the matter, and each combination of interests is struggling to make some other the scape. goat. The theory that the company has been struggling since 1872 to make up the loss it then sustained through the Hope reinsurance is now under examina-That this transaction was a poor one for the policy nolders of both companies cannot be doubted, and that it was temporarily a profitable ore to a certain ring of officials is apparently evident. To ascertain who received these illegal benefits is now the work of the Grand Jury. The New Jersey Mutual's directors at the time were mainly men of high character, and this fact gives greater impetus to the investigation. No matter how conscientiously some of them may have acted, if it is shown that they delivered up their stock, which was the capital in trade upon which the company did business, taking in payment securities belonging to their policy holders, their liability on civil action is hardly to be doubted. Should

ment securities belonging to their poincy holders, their liability on civil action is hardly to be doubted. Should such a case be found to exist Receiver Parker will probably commence suits to recover from the individual stockholders an aggregate amount of nearly \$200,000. The Grand Jury appears to be considerably complexed, and has adjourned its deliberations on the case until Tuesday next. One of the cauges of its embarrassment its said to be that two of its members—Mr. George Peters, of Newark, and Mr. Aaron Carter, of Orange—were formerly directors of the New Jersey company. Both John C. Dimick and David A. Hayes, atterneys for the companies at the time of the reinsurance, are dead.

A DIRECTOR'S EXPLANATION.

The Heracto representative had a protracted interview with Mr. John A. Kase, cashler of the Second National Bank of Newark, and tormerly chairman of the Finance Committee of the New Jersey Mutual. He was one of the committee appointed to consider the proposition of reinsurance from the Hope and examine into its standing. He had been a director from the origin of the company, and said its standing was excellent at the time of the amazimation. A number of proposals for reinsurance had been made, and that from the Hope was made by President Plummer himself at a meeting of the New Jersey directors. The Board took time to consider it, and the committee thereon, of which he was a member, made the strictest investigation into the matter. In describing the work of this committee Mr. Kase said that they inquired not only into the condition of the Hope, but into the personal character of its officers. One of them, he said, wasted upon Mr. Sheppard Homans and finally obtained his written opinion, to the effect that the liope corporation was in good condition and fully able to protect the New Jersey policy holders. It may here be stated that Mr. Homans' expianation of this statement will be found in an inserview below.

holders. It may hore be stated that Mr. Homans' expianation of this statement will be found in an interview below.

A PAIRLY GOOD THING.

Mr. Kase, continuing, stated the New Jersey Mutual directors finally concluded that they had a larrly good thing, and thinking it could be done without prejudice to their policy holders, concluded to accept. They were to be paid fifty per cent premium for their stock, and after Mr. Plummer had preduced \$150,000 in individual checks from the Hope stockholders and expressed a wish on the part of the Hope to retain all the cash it could, the New Jersey holders accepted mortgages of their own company for their stock. He presumed that the checks presented by Mr. Plummer were good and went into the New Jersey treasury to replace the mortgages taken out. Excepting Mr. Lathrop, who had been called upon to answer for himself before the Grand Jury, Mr. Kase emphatically denied that any director of the New Jersey Mutual received any bonus for the transaction. Mr. Lathrop had come recommended to them as a good insurance man, and he had always believed in his honesty. He was then estimated and was stilled that carried.

transaction. Mr. Lathrop had come recommended to them as a good insurance mun, and he had always believed in his honesty. He was then satisfied and was still of the insolvency of the Hope at that period. The mortgages they took were on property in the vicinity of Newark, and the recipients were familiar with them and their value. The New Jersey stock, he thought, was then worth more than par. With regard to the subsequent decline of the company, Mr. Kase had little in the way of explanation. In 1874 a satisfactory examination was made by Messrs. Elizur Wright and W. P. McMichaels. He always had faith in the character of its management after he left until the story of the Avenel mortgages appeared in the Herald. He expressed an opinion that the company had property now missing which, if recovered, would materially alter its condition.

STATEMENT OF SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Mr. Sheppard Homans, in reply to the statement that he had given a full indersement of the reinsurance between the Hope and the New Jersey Mutual, yesterday informed the writer that he never made an official examination of the Hope, and therefore never could have given an official analysis of its condition. At the time of the projected reinsurance of the New Jersey Mutual he was the consulting actuary of the Hope Company, and resigned from that position when they introduced their objectional-le Decennial C plan of policy. He said he was consulted by Mr. C. C. Lathrop, vice president or the New Jersey Mutual, in regard to the proposed reinsurance, and his suggestions had been impressional only. He showed the writer his written reply to Mr. Lathrop, in which he stated that the Hope company had reported to the Massachusetts department a surplus of \$118,000, which would be increased by the New York standard. His remarks to Mr. Lathrop were to the effect that without actual investigation of the matier he presumed the Hope to be in a solvent condition, well officered and capable of protecting the New Jersey Mutual policy holders in case of a reinsurance.

A REPUDIATED POLICY.

WIDOW CHAMBERLIN'S EFFORTS TO COLLECT

THE INSURANCE ON HER HUSBAND'S LIFE-THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO THE CLAIM.

In September, 1866, Cephas C. Chamberliu insured his life for the benefit of his wife Alice, for the sum of \$10,000, with the National Life Insurance Company, of New York, at an annual premium of \$677. In Octo-ber, 1873, the Supreme Court of this county appointed Eli Beard receiver of the company, and he furnished a schedule of the company's assets to the Court. Upon this schedule the American National Life and Trust Company, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticus, assumed and reinsured the policies of the New York company, including that of Mr. Chamberlin. In Sepber, 1876, Mr. Chamberlin died, all the premiums having been paid up to that date, the two last of which were paid to the Connecticut company. She led from the latter payment of the amount of the policy, furnishing the necessary proofs of the death of her husband, but payment was refused. She then commenced a suit in the Supreme Court in this city for the recovery of the amount. To this the company made answer that they accepted the liability of the New York company on the assbrance of its receiver and officers that the schedule furnished to the Court was correct and true, but that it was subseently discovered not to be true; that 1,000 out-nding policies had been omitted therefrom; that it i been represented that certain assets therein contained were valuable, whereas they were of no value that a large number of the policies were represented as recent, and therefore not requiring a large reserve fund, whereas these same policies were old, and many of them reinsurances. The company, in its answer, then proceeds to state its position and habitity in the

natter, as follows:-- why the company repuses payment.

have been and are now held by defendant as a trustee and not otherwise.

Yesterday notice was served on the attorneys of the company by counsel for Mrs. Chamberin, and placed on the calendar for Monday next, of a motion fer judgment in favor of plannin, on the ground that defendant's answer is frivolous. This suit becomes of unusual interest at this time, from the fact that Benjamin Noyea, who was lately in confinement in New Jersey for taking a transfer of the assets of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company to the National Capital Life Insurance Company, of which he is president, is also president of the company against which the suit is brought; that since the reinsurance of this policy by the latter all its assets have also been transferred to this same National Capital Life insurance Company. It will be remembered that this last named company, to which the financial streams of so many other companies seem to tend, was made the subject of a bit introduced in Congress just before the close of its last session to repeal its act of incorporation. The widow is in hot pursuit of these migratory assets to satisfy her policy and hopes to overtake them somewhere.

THE CONNECTICUT INVESTIGATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE RESALD !

HARTFORD, April 13, 1877. The special commissioners appointed by the Legislature to investigate the condition of all the life insur-ance companies of the State have begun their sessions ance companies of the State have begun their sessions in this city, but the proceedings will be secret, and hence of the testimony received or conclusions reached will be made public until they shall be presented in an official report to the next session of the Legislature. However, if in the course of the investigations it is ascertained that any company is in such condition that the interests of the policy holders are leopartized, the regular insurance Commissioner will be advised, in order that he may take proper steps in the matter.

O'CONNELL AND THE LAWYERS.

A PRETTY SERVANT GIRL ACCUSES HIM OF IM-PROPER CONDUCT-A CHARGE OF BLACKMAIL MADE AGAINST HER LAWYERS.

Mr. Eneas Yamada, a Japanese, doing business at No. 132 Nassau stroet, and his law partner, Mr. W. R. Winslow, an American, were summoned to the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, to answer the complaint of Daniel O'Connell, a grocer, of No. 515 Second avenue, who charged them with attempting to extort \$200 from him by threatening to bring an action for alleged indecent assault on Mary Coyle, late a servant in his employ. Counsel for the prosecution put in evidence a letter from the defendants informing Mr. O'Connell that an important case against him had been placed in their hands and inviting him to call and settle if he wished the matter wife suggesting that she induce her husband to settle the matter quietly and not have his disgrape become public "in all the papers." As an example of what pubpublic "in all the papers." As an example of what publicity would be they sent her a marked copy of the HERALD of April 4 telling about a man arrested for indecently assaulting little girls, and of his terrible fate in the police court.

The defendants, both young men, atrenuously denied any attempt at blackmanl, stating that a client had placed with them for prosecution a case against O'Connell for Indecent assault, with damages at \$2,000. Their offer to compromise, they claimed, was fair and legitimate.

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Miss COYLE'S STORT.

Miss Mary Coyle took the stand and told her story in a straightforward and convincing manner. She is a pretty brunette, has a good command of language, and is seventeen years of age. In the latter part of March she called, so her story runs, on Mrs. O'Connell in answer to an advertisement for a servant, and was engaged. On the second day of her service O'Connell entered her bedroom in his night clothes, early in the morning, and attempted to put his arms around her. She threatened to call his wife, and he answered:—

"Oh, Mary, you must not mind me."

Miss Coyle says he then left the room, and the same afternoon, while she was in the kitchen, he caught her around the waist and æked if she had a temper. She replied that she had, and unliess he took his hands away she would show it. Miss Coyle, blushing until her face was as red as a boiled lobster, related other instances of improper advances on the following day. O'Connell's conduct becoming unbearable she again threatened to tell his wife.

On the fifth day she told Mrs. O'Lonnell, who said:—

O'Connell's conduct becoming unbearable she again threatened to tell his wife.

A GUIDE FOR THE FUTURE.

On the fifth day she told Mrs. O'Connell, who said;—
"I am glad you told me, as I will know how to act when I hire other girls."

On the same day Mary was discharged. She demanded a month's wages, averring that she had done no wrong; but the O'Connells refused to pay her. She told her story to a young man who was paying her attentions, and he placed it in the hands of the lawyers. She did not authorize the lawyers to see O'Connell for indecent assault. She did not want that to be made public. All she cared for was her wages.

THE WIPE'S STORY.

For the prosecution Mrs. O'Connell took the stand. Her excited manner had the effect of damaging her husband's case. It had also the effect of making that gentleman give her several admonitory kicks on the foot, a circumstance which was brought to the attention of the Court by one of the defendants.

Further hearing was adjourned until to-day, the defendants being released on their own recognizance.

THE EXCISE WAR.

peals, has commenced soveral hundred actions against liquor dealers to recover the penalty allowed by law for violating a certain act of the Legislature known as the Act for Regulating the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. In the case of Danniel J. Grinnen, of No. 810 Eighth avenue Mr. Henry C. Denison, his counsel, who appears for a number of liquor dealers, filed a notice of appearance, and the right on the part of the Com-

of appearance, and the right on the part of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to recover the penalty under the act will be argued at length on the first Monday of May in the Court of Common Pleas.

A resolution was passed by the Brooklyn Board of Excise yesterday that in the future licenses permitting the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ales and beer in quantities less than five gallons, to be drunk on the premises, shall only be issued to persons who propose keeping an inn, tavern or hotel, in accordance with the stathfory requirements, and that the price of locance permitting the sale of ale and beer on the premises will be fixed at \$30. The licenses of druggists and grocers will remain the same as heretofore—viz., \$30 each.

WHY THE DISTINCTION? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD .-

"There are hundreds of places in this city where

liquors are sold without any license that are not re-ported by the police." So says Commissioner Mar-tin. I should like very much to know why "the inc. I should like very much to know why "the most police force in the world" are so negligent? Why are some inquor dealers obliged to procure a license while others sell without? Such dereliction of duty looks bad for the force. It speaks very broadly of a good fat fee in the background.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE TEETOTAL ARMY.

There was a largely attended temperance meeting last night in Peter Dwyer's Mission House, No. 70 Barrow street. The foes of "Good John Barleycorn" mustored strong under the energetic leadership of Oliver Cotter, of Brooklyn. The meeting convened in a rather small room, and it was crowded to the noorway by those who were anxyuis to participate in the campaign against King Alcohol. The walls were

ornamented by some temperance mottoes, such as:-We'll drink cold water, distilled of God, No demon in its foat; It gives a character abroad, And happingss at home. After singing a hymn and making a prayer the chairman made a bitter speech against the sale or use chairman made a bitter speech against the sale or use of intoxicating liquor in any form. He was particularly severe upon the Excise Commissioners, who, he believed, ought to be undergoing a rigid course of disciplinary drill on Blackwell's Island, and instead of being tolerated in society and paid \$5,000 a year for assisting to poison people. For, sain the speaker, "because our God is marching on you must give your heart to this work and go into it with all your soul." He hoped to see the day when New York will not have 10,000 rumshops, which she has now, and more than 400 churches, which are all that she possesses. The officers of this pew branch of the Workingmen's Reform Union, were chosen in the persons of:—Thomas Maslin, President; H. S. Lewis, First Vice President; Mr. M. Blocker, Secretary, and Mr. Peter Dwyer, Treasurer. When this was accomplished Mr. Cotter made a speech similar to the first, but more embittered. He detailed at length all the abominable addictations which are put into spurious and bad, distilled or fermented intoxicating drinks, and endeavored to show the deadly effects watch its poison has upon the human frame. The newly elected President lavored the meeting, by request, with a speech, in which he acknowledged having experienced poverty in every form when he was addicted to drink; love for the bottle had sen him a prisener to Bfackwell's Island, and a convet to the State Prison, from which last place he had been pardoded to serve the Lord in this movement. The other night he was coming out, after leading a meeting in the Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church, when he met a for ner companion in crime, who was greatly astionsked to see the invorsable change that had taken place in the circumstances of the speaker. A number of other speeches were mide, a collection was taken up, some lew members signed the pledge and an adjournment followed. of intoxicating liquor in any form. He was

LITERATURE AND FREEDOM.

APPRESS LAST NIGHT BEFORE THE PEITHOLO-GIAN SOCIETY, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, BY

EUGENE LAWRENCE. Eugene Lawrence delivered an address last evening, before the Peithologian Society, of Columbia College, at Irving Hall. The hall was well filled by a highly re-spectable audience. Prior tothe address a reception was held in the anteroom of the hall, which was at-tended by many of the honorary members of the so-clety, including several distinguished personages, among them Professor Drivier, Professor Short and others, several of the trustees of the college and a number of ladies. Mr. Lawrence selected for the sub-ject of his address "Literature and Freedom."

He commenced by showing that it was not patro age that produced literature, nor was it an apprecitive public, nor was it pecuntary reward. Neither Bryant, or Prescott. Neither inspired "Thanstopsis" or "The Song of Life." Nor is it soil, climate or physical advantages that produced literature. For, when all European intellect seemed dead in the Middle Ages,

cal advantages that produced literature. For, when all European intellect seemed dead in the Middle Ages, it was living and active upon the voicanoes of Iceland. In the cieventh and twelfth centuries Saemund and Snorr: Storieson wrote their treatises upon poetry. M. Taine's theory, that national circumstances govern the poet, is not true when viewed by the light of history. Nor is it in periods of general wealth and ease that the mind has been most productive, in the first century of the Christian erathe civilized world rested in unexampled peace. In the second the age of the Antonines represents a general effects of the Antonines represents a general effects is seen painting with sad pen the horriole picture of tyranny, and Juvenal mocking at the moral lail of Rome.

THASANY NO ENCOURAGER OF LITERATURE.

The leudal caste were equally powerless in producing intellect. Lord Derby and Mr. Disrael, in their recent addresses in Scotland, have attempted in vain to discover some period when literature flourished under the sheller of tyranny and caste.

PERROOM THE GODFATBER OF LITERATURE.

In freedom alone has literature found its rude and painful birth. It was a Dante, the off-pring of democratic Florence, that gave Europe the first strong impulse of mental progress. Milton, fed upon the republican theories of the classic ages, gave to England liberty of speech and thought. The age that produced Shakespeare was the result of the intense carnestness of rising Paritainsm. The age of Louis XIV. owed all its strength to the mental vigor of the Huguenoits. Politeness, self-respect, independence, genius are altogether republican virtues. Tyranny is always coarse and cruel; aristocracy violent and rude. Literature sprang up in the early republicant and rude laterature? Freedom is the first element of literary progress.

best answer to the question, What is it that creates hierature? Freedom is the first element of literary progress.

One author becomes the parent of another. The process by which the literary passion is awakened is lovariable. It is the contact of some earlier mind. We find this illustrated in Homer, and can almost see in those wild, sad, immortal bailads sources of all modorn thought. The speaker went on to show how Homer had affected all late literature; how he is read in the Western wilds as he was twenty, are hundred years ago on the shores of the Mediterraneau; how a Bryant completes his pectical career by a translation of "Homer," and Longfellow of "Dante," Homer's greatest offspring. Homer's characters can be found in almost every modern novel. The Greek authors were the offspring of Homer, and the Greek cities the choef instruments in extending the influence of a rising literature. The speaker described Athens in its finest period as the home of men of letters, also the Greek men of letters, who devoted all their lives to their studies. Athens perished, and finally in the Dark Ages became the hand of a cobbers. He also described the rise and decay of Roman intenduce; the splendors of Rome under Domitian and Trajan and the interary men of the days of Tacitus, and the utter decay of the Roman intellect with the death of the national conscience.

The revival came in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the literary passion awoke with the rice of a new sories of republies. The workingmen of the Middle Ages had built their homes on labor and human equality. The strine of the people against caste and tyranny was begun. Danle, the mister of modern literature, arose. The Italian poets, offspring of Homer, 'trigi, Tacitus and Livy, sang the charms of classic literature. There was something wonderful in the vitality of an leas. It lives through ages and survives the shocks of ceaseless revolutions. The speaker showed how Macaulay studied Herodotus and Thucyvies the shocks of ceaseless revolutions. The spe

WOMEN ENSNARED IN UTAH.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 11, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I, as the wife of an elder in Brigham Young's Church, would like to say a few things in behalf of the women of Utah, a great many of whom cannot read for them selves, and are led into false doctrine by the leaders of the Church; and even where they can read, they are deceived by the false representations of the elders, until they get to Utah, and then, by the force of circumstances, they are compelled to stay and submit to fate. The way it is done is this:—The elders, when on a mission, generally avoid the subject of polygamy, Mr. William A. Boyd, the Corporation Attorney. in conformity with the late decision of the Court of Appolygamy is not necessary; that a mea cannot marry the second wife without the first's consent; that not one-half of their people were polygamists, even going one-half of their people were polygamists, even going far enough to deny their own belief in the doctrine. I went to Utah on the strength of these statements, and when I got there I found I had been deceived by false prophets, ravening woives. I came home to Ponnsylvania, satisfied there was something rotten in the Church in Utah, and when I came to study the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants I found they were leading the people astray. There is no such thing as polygamy in the gospel taught by Joseph Smith, and a true Latter Day Saint is not required to, nor will not, follow a prophet any further than he follows and teaches the doctrine of Christ and His apostics, and none know this better than the leaders of the Church in Utah.

In 1850, John Taylor, one of the twelve, in a discussion he held in France said:—"We are accused of polygamy and actions the most obscene any further than he loslows and touches the doctrine of Christ and His aposties, and hous know this better than the leaders of the Church in Ciah.

In 1850, John Taylor, one of the twelve, in a discussion he held in France said:—"We are accused of polygamy and actions the most obsceneations that none but a deprayed heart could believe;" and in relutation of the accusation he said, "I will read you our belief on marriage," and he then and there read an article from the Doctrine and Goveanats that in the most positive terms confined a man to one wife, he at the same time knowing that it was a deliberate and unqualified he, and he was a polygamist at that very time. In regard to the testimony given by the women of Utah, I do not consider it worth a "rushight." In 1842 nineteen women published a card in the Church paper in Nauvoo declaring they knew of no other marriage ceremony than the managamic ceremony in the Iboctrine and Covenante, and in 1869 some of those very women swear they were married to Joseph Smith in 1841, two years before they claim the shain revelation was given. I received a letter from a lady friend not long ago, and in answer to an Inquiry of mine as to how another lady feit whose husband had taken another wife, she says, "Sister M.— would rather lave a little peace and suppliess here than all hell here and all the glory nervalver. I hose are my sentiments too." Foor girl! she has suite taken "hell," for her husband has married another. With beautiful consistency the names of both women can be found in the lamous petition of Congress. Of course, there was no undue influence brought to bear on the women who signed that pention! I can best show the magnanimity with whom they always use women by telling the circumstances of one of their victures here. Service to the children are silve and one has deel since he left. The night her baby died she received a letter from her husband, in spite of all she could do, went to Utah. Sine, being too smart to let the elders tool her with lassehoous, refused to

SPORTING IN ENGLAND.

NOTTINGHAM BACE MEETING-ROWING AND ATHLETICS OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE-THE CHAMPIONSHIP SPORTS-INTERESTING EVENTS.

LONDON, March 31, 1877.

Racing has been very dull this week, there being nothing but the gathering at Nottingham to attract attention, and though there was no other meeting to withdraw horses from it yet the fields were by no means large and certainly the class of animals could not be ranked as anything much above ordinary "platers." The principal races of the two days, March 27 and 28, were as follows:—The Little John Stakes, of half a mile, for two-year-olds, won by Musical Times, by Paganini, who is also the sire of Fiddlestring, another two-year-old winner this year. Mr. T. Smith bred both Musical Times and Fiddlestring, and just to show that Cobham and its thousand gainea yearlings are not the most profitable class of horseflesh to invest in it may be mentioned that at Mr. Smith's sale last year Mr. Harris bought Musical Times for thirtyfive guineas, while twenty guineas were all Tom Jen-nings gave for Fiddlestring. Paganini yearlings will not be picked up at such price at the next sale. Seven started against the winner in the Little John Stakes, but there was nothing nearer than three lengths at the finish, about whom six to one was obtainable before the start. Another outsider won the next race, the Portland Plate Handicap of \$500,. Niger, a Fre bred three-year-old, beating the favorite. Bird in the Air, by half a dozen lengths. After a hunter's race, with gentleman riders, which was won by Lord Marcus Beresford, of police court notoriety, on Sir Walter came the Thurgarton Priory Selling Plate of \$500, haif a m le. Three filies and a gelding started, all entered to be sold for \$250, and so carrying 114 pounds, and this time a favorite, Talkative, won by three lengths, and was bought in for \$750. Then came the race of the meeting, the Not-tinghamshire handicap of \$25 each with \$1,000 added, distance one mile and a quarter. Eight started and came in as follows:-Mr. Bingham's Fairy King, a sor of the late Baron Rothschild's King Alfred, 5 years, 101 lbs.; Lord Rosebery's Lauzun, 4 years, 101 lbs.; Captain D Lane's Lord Berners, 5 years, 84 lbs.; Mr. Bush's Enido, 3 years, 80 lbs.; Mr. C. Hilbert's Victoire, 3 years, 80 ibs.; Sir. J. D. Astley's Bridget, 4 years, 101 ibs.; Mr. W. Harris' Bailiff, 5 years, 84 ibs.; Mr. E. Etche's Dunblane, 4 years, 89 lbs. It will be seen from the weights that it was a very low scale handicap, and the winner was giving weight to all but the two four-year-olds, Lauzun and Bridget, who, starting at even weights, had a year the worst of it. Enido, Fairy King and Lauzun were nearly equal tavorites at a trifle over 4 to 1 against each, but Enido, just before the start, had first call at the figure named. Though the betting was so even it was no prophecy of the result, for Fairy King won easily by three lengths, while Lord Berners was four or five lengths away and the lavorite was placed fourth by the judge. The next two races were of no importance, and as the lavorite was defeated in both it was altogether a had day for the gentlemen as against the protessional bookmakers. Matters changed, however, on the sec-ond day, and the favorites had a succession of successes, though not until Craun Fair had failed to win the Bestwood Park Plate, which opened the programme. The best performance of the day was the double victory of Pluton, first in the Rufford Abber Pinte of \$1,000, one mile, and two hours later in the Oxton Hurdle Race Plate of \$500, one mile and a half. Both races were won easily, and as he had to carry 151 lbs. in the longer face it was quite a good afternoon's work for a four-year-old. On both days the attend, ance was large and of the order known as fashionable, and therefore it was a decided success, financially and otherwise.

ance was large and of the order known as fashionable, and therefore it was a decided success, financially and otherwise.

Though turf sports were a little below par the same cannot be said of the so-called minor sports of row-ling and athlettes. Minor they may be in the opinion of turf writers, and as far as regards the amount of money involved, but they are largely followed by the athletic loving people of Great Britain, where they are carried on to a greater extent than any other section of the globe, the United States ranking second. The sensational nature of this year's University boat race will long live in the annals of aquatic sports as the most remarkable contest which has ever taken place. Oxford may, while they lament the unfortunate accident or crab catching, whichever it was that lost them the race, yet congratulate nerself that the other seven men were good enough to row the race out without losing it. On the other hand Cambridge can point with price to the fact that the already better light blue crew made such a brilliant effort to avert their fate as to actually escape deleat. Every, one of the few who witnessed the race from start to fanish describe it as the most intensely exciting contest which has ever taken place. The unsual result has caused an influx of questions to the sporting press as to the decision of beis, which it may, perhaps, be as well to state are drawn.

Oxford and Cambridge held their fourteenth annual competition on Friday, March 23, the scene being the well known running grounds at Lallie Bridge, when Cambridge succeeded in winning five out of the nine events which constituted the programme:—The high jump by G. W. Blathwayt at 5 feet 7 inches; one mile race, W. Chilffe, in 4m. 32 4-5 sec. G. H. Hales, hammer throwing, 16 pounds, 13 feet; putting the shot, 16 pounds, 18. O. Donaldson, 35 feet ½ inch; quarter mile race, W. H. Churchill, 52 4-5 sec. Oxford won the following:—One hundred yards, E. C. Treppier, 10 1-5 sec.; 125 yards harder race, S. F. Jackson, 17 sec.; long jump

quarter mile race, W. H. Churchill, 32 4-3 sec. Oxford won the following:—Dee hundred yards, E. C. Treppler, 10-5 sec.; 125 yards hardle race, S. F. Jackson, 17 sec.; long jump, 20 feet 13; inches; three mile race, W. R. H. Stevenson, 16 min. 36 sec. The record since the commencement of the sports stands as follows:—Oxford 65 by wins, Cambridge 59; wins, dead heats being counted a half to each. The best performances on this occasion were the mile race, in which Mr. Canific just won by a intile over two yards from Mr. Tylecote, wise had the race at his mercy, but endosvoring to run out for a record came to a standatil twenty yards from the finish and thus lost the race. The hammer throwing of Mr. Hails, the Fresiden of the Cambridge Athletic Club was first class, nis 138 feet throw being but three inches benind the best or record made at this meeting last year. The quarter mile race was another close finish, the Oxford representative, C. H. T. Met calle ail but catching the Canital; he however delayed his effort, and though gaining very fast as they approached the tape there was yot two feet between them as they passed it. Of the Oxford successes Trepplin's win in the nundred yards and Stevenson's in three mines were easily earned. The former is andontheally the best amater sprinter in England of the present day, a trifle slow at starting but a flyer when onder full headway. Although the wind was favorable to runners and the tunckeeper ff anything flattered the winner when he gave the time as 10 1-5 seconds, yet the race was over at seventy-lively and seconds, yet the race was over at seventy-lively and a gap of the proposed the gain put the steam on, opened to a gap of the proposed to the Cambridge man Salmon failing at the ninth hurdle, when he was really leading his three opponents.

The closing race was the three-mile running, and, aithough for a mile the six starters kept tolerably well together, it soon degenerated the no race at all, as Stevenson, taking a commanding load, had no difficulty in the mines o

the "bloody shirt" in the wave of oblivion and tell Jeff Davis to come and bring one of his best broken and trained black slaves and Goorge Q. Cannon his iemale ditto. Then, with the happy quartet before him, let Dr. Newman thank Ged for tone Bangley, free country, where all are born free and equal but black men and white women.

A TRUE LATFER DAY SAINT.

ALLEGED ARSON.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a shoe store, on Bay street, Tompkinsville, occupied by E. F. O'Haileran. The fire was extinguished with slight camage. An investigation showed that the fire was of including origin, and O'Haileran was arrested on su-pieton of firing the place. O'Haileran compiled the house of Mrs. Short, which was destroyed by fire a short time since.

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ough, L.A.C., 1; W. H. Churchill, C.U.A.C., 2; H. W. Hill, L.A.C., 3. Elborough went off at a great pace, and had his men dead beat at fifty yards from home, from which point he slowed down to a waik, reaching the tape six yards ahead, to 51 2-5 seconds.

One Mile Race Challenge Cup.—W. Slade, L. A. C., w. o. More, of the L. A. C., accompanied for hilf a mile and at the finsh so as to let him make a record. Slade's times were, first quarter, 57 4-5; half mile, 2:05; three-quarters, 3:14 3-5 (best on record); one mile, 4:20.

Broad Jump.—J. G. Alkin, Nuneaton A. C., 20 ft. 6% in., 1; H. W. Strachan, L. A. C., 19 ft. 8 in., 2.
120 Yards Hurdle Race, Challenge Cup.—First heat:—J. H. A. Reay, L. A. C., 1; E. M. Saimon, C. U. A. C., 2; C. A. W. Gilbert, L. A. C., 3. Second heat:—H. Macdougalt, L. A. C., 1; S. F. Jackson, O. U. A. C., 2; Final heat:—Reay, 1; Jackson, 2; Macdougalt, 3.

In the final heat the race lay between Jackson and Reay, and the former seemed to have the beat of it when he stumbled at the last hurdle, and Reay drawing away won by four yards Time, 17 1-5 seconds.

Putting the Weight 16 ibs.—T. Stone, Jr., Nowton-le-Willows, C. C., 38 ft. 2 in., 1; W. Y. Winthrop, A. A. G., 35 ft. 2 in., 2.

Half-mile, Challenge Cup.—F. T. Elborough, L. A. C., 1; Hon, A. L. Pelbam, A. A. C., 2; making a waiting race of it until well in the straight, Elborough came away and won by four yards; time, 2 m.

High Poie Jump.—H. E. Kayll, Sunderland, F. C., 10 ft. 9 in., 1; H. W. Strachan, L. A. C., 10 ft. 3 in., 2.

Four Miles Race, Challenge Cup.—J. Gibb, S. L. H., W. O.

w. o.
Gibb intended running out on time, but a heavy
shower put a stop to this idea, and after going two
miles and two laps he retired.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Newburg Yacht Club announces its fourth annual regatta to be sailed August 1. There will be four classes, entrance free, as follows:—First, open boats over twenty-six feet in length; second, open boats over tweaty-two feet and not exceeding twenty-six feet long; third, open boats twenty-two feet long and under; fourth, cabin yachts and all yachts with working sails. Two prizes will be given in each class, except the fourth, in which one prize only is offered. The first prize in the first, second and third classes will be a sum of money and a set of colors; that in the fourth a sum of money and a set of colors; that in the fourth class a handsome piece of silver plate. The Newburg Ciub also offers a prize of \$250, in gold, to be sailed for in a grand sweep-sikes race on the day following the regatta. The event will be open to all open yachts under thirty-five leet in length. The entrance iee is fixed at \$100, and the whote amount thus attained will be divided and distributed as prizes according to the number of entries, the club's \$250, gold, being added to the first prize. The race will be sailed according to the sailing regulations of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, over the usual course in Newburg Bay, and the referee to be chosen by the captains of the competing boats. Entries to the regatta will close on July 31 and to the sweepstakes race on July 28. Further particulars will be lurnished on application to Mr. James T. Sloan, Newburg, N. Y.
Carli, of City Island, is working vigorously on the schooner yacht Vesta and soon expects her to be ready for her owner. Ho is also making numerous alterations in the Gracie, lengthening her fore and aft being the principal. The schooner yacht Atalanta is next to be taken in hands for slight repairs.

It is rumored that the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will either sell or lease the club house at Gravesend Bay. The yacht owners of this organization have come to the concusion that a more undesirable place for an anchorage does not exist than Gravesend Bay, and hence they are greatly gratified that a chance for the better is in prospect.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONG ISLAND SHOOT ING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Long Island Shooting Club took place at Dexter Park, near Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The members desiring to take part in the amusement were divided into sides, Mr. C. Williams being chosen captain of one and Mr. G. T. Gildersleeve taxing charge of the other. Mr. Williams' side man aged to become the winners by two birds.

GROUNDS OF THE LONG ISLAND PIGEON SHOOTING CLUB, DEXTRE PARK, NEAR JARAICA, L. I., April 13, 1877—Piogeon Shootinu.—Annual meeting for a dinner, 7 birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 13, 02, shot, H and F, and club rules to govern.

WILLIAMS' SIDE.

Killed. Microl.

Hughes 1111111	7	Contract of the Contract of th
Robinson 0111110	6	
Віаке 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	5	
Williams 1 0 1 1 0 1 0	70	
Williams Lollold	100	
Jordan 0 1 1 0 0 1 1	200	
Wynn 0101100	3	
	-	
Totals	. 28	
GILDERSLEEVE'S SIDE.		
Martin 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	100	
	0	
Giidersleeve 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	6	
Johnson 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	5	
Flemming 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	5	
Blankly 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	5	
Byrnes 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	
Totals	- 00	22000
Referee-Mr. Watters	20	STREET,
Referee-Mr. Watters.		

Time of shooting—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Same Day,—Classified sweepstakes, \$2 ontrance; \$10 to the first, \$5 to the second and \$3 to the third; 3 birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 13 oz.

shot, and club rules to govern.	Sulsey.
	Killed
Walton 1 1 1-1	
Williams 1 1 1-0	
Robinson 1 1 1-0	4 3
Hughes 1 1 1-0	
Wynn 0 1 1-1	
Blankiy 1 0 1-1	
Hemming 1 0 1-0	
Blake 1 0 0-1 1	
G:ldersleeve 1 0 0-1 0	
Mr. Walton won first money, Messrs, Wy	on an
Blankly divided second and Mr. Blake receive	
third.	

THE CRACK OF THE RIFLE.

OPENING OF THE SHOOTING SEASON AT CREED-

MOOR TO-DAY. Although the ranges of the National Rifle Associa tion at Creedmoor were declared to be open for the season from the 4th inst. no match of any consequence has been contested. To-day is, in fact, the opening of the season, and it will be ushered in by a long-range match, wherein some of the most distinguished riflemen in America will take part. The match is for the Remington \$300 gold prize. The conditions are:—Open to all comers; rifle, any Remington breech-loader within the rules of the National Rifle Association; to be loaded at the breech, with carridges furnished from the factory, which will be issued by the range superintendent to each competitor at the firing points, in scaled packages; distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; twenty rounds at each distance; position, any without artificial rest; the highest aggregate in each competition to win; ties to be decided according to the rules; no coaching or spotting allowed, nor interchange of information between the competitions. No previous practice permitted on the day of the match. No sighting shots. Entrance fee, \$2. The prize must be won three times (not necessarily consectively) before becoming the property of the winner. One-half of the entrance money in each competition to be divided; two-thirds being for the highest score, and one-third to the second best man. No match to come off with a less number than ten entries. guished riflemen in America will take part. The

DOG FIGHTING IN KENTUCKY

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 12.] Out beyond Latonia Springs, four miles back of Cov ington, are situated the grounds of the .Cincinnati Rifle Club." and these were the scene last night of a brutal and exciting dog fight. There is a hut on the "range," and the windows of this were dutied for the occasion by hanging carpets, the interior being only lighted by tallow dips, which threw a queer light over the motley, but good-humored group assembled. The spectators numbered about fitty, and were mostly driven out in backs, which left this city after ten driven out in backs, which left this city after ten o'clock. The contestants were, "Lady," a white bitch, with a spot of tan on the ear, who was picked up, a pup, out of the Licking two years ago, and had no record or pedigree. She weighted 25 los, Just, and was owned, bought and handled by Tom Witson, of Covington. "Boxer," black and white, 25 % lbs., 2% years old, thoroughbred, a Beston professional, with a record of three battless won, and esteemed a good one, being a favorite at from \$12 to \$10 from the word "Time" until it was nearly over, when "Boxer's" backers vainly clamored for a draw. The stakes were \$50 a side, and Brown, the man who had his leg broken at the last dog fight of local notoriety, was reiered. Owned, bought and handled by "Shoemaker Harry," of Cincinnati. The fight began at ten o'clock and lasted three hours and ten minutes, when "Boxer" skuiked to his corner, and "Lady" was pronounced the victor."

ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday evening next at the Atheneum, Atlantic and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, a complimentary The programme of the evening includes sparring by professionals and amateurs, singing, dancing and club professionals and smateurs, singing, dancing and club swinging. Among the boxers who will appear are Johnsy Dwyer, William Edwards, William C. Mc-Utoilan, Professor Wintney, Billy Donneily, Pat Keily, and others equally proficient in the use of the gloves. The most notatile set-to of the occasion will be that between a distinguished tender of the manly art from New York and Johnsy Dwyer, Brooklyn's lavorite, The sports will begin at eight P. M.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

When the ferryboat Newark, of the Desbrosses street rry, was in midstream, yesterday morning, Theodore Hookie, aged thirty, of Third street, near avenue A, throw his hat on the deck, and before any one could interfere to prevent the rash at he leaped into the river. It is said that a difficulty with his father was the cause of the suicide. The body has not been reOUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WANTED TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-It is about time to form a vigilance committee to get our streets cleaned. A SOVEREIGN CITIZEN.

SERMONS ON DIRT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :---"Our Dusty Martyrdom." This is the subject on which I should like to hear the preachers speak on next Sabbath. Considering that one million human souls are under the continual dread of sickness, is it not the preacher's business to watch over the health and happiness of those who, because of the fearful dust, flith and mud, are getting too early in the grave? BOLDNESS.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD!-The particular grievance which I would request you to bring to the public notice is the sending of letters addressed to the West Indies by way of England, inspite of there being particularly stated on the address the name of the Atlas company's steamer, which is regularly advertised as conveying mails intended for those regions—thus causing unnecessary delay and expense to the parties receiving such correspondence. Having had a good deal of this disagreeable experience I can truly subscribe myself

A SUFFERER.

THE HERALD'S CLEAN SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The last act of the farce—the Police Commissioners attempting to throw the dust of the filthy streets into the eyes of the public-is their order to the police captains to report all the street tweepers who are in-competent to perform an honest day's work. Query.—Did not the Commissioners inspect the crippical sweepers before appointing them, as it was their duty? or have they designed to the politicians the performance of that very important service? JUSTICE.

LEARY LAMPS ON CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you allow this a space in your precious "Com-plaint Book?" I am a steady rider on the Third Ave-nue line, and within the last three weeks I have had my coat sleeves twice soaked with kerosene oil from the leaky lamps. While riding down yesterday morning in car No. 58 a young lady compained of the seme thing. She asked the conductor to prevent it, but he only gave her a gruff reply and walked out. Will the Third Avenue line please remody this? HARRY E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Deaths from hydrophobia would not be so many if the law insisted on people putting water before their doors or gates, as they do in other countries. It is not surprising that on a hot summer's day, especially in this country, dogs go mad, simply for want of water, which is so plentiful. People should be more humane. HUMANITY.

SPRINKLE THE STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Are there any reasons why the principal thoroughfares should not be sprinkled in April? The accumuinted dirt of the winter and high winds make the dust more abundant now than at almost suy time of the year. Furniture, clothing, eyes, throat, all are in-jured by it. There is plenty of Croton; why not use it? OPTHALMIA.

STREET TRADING. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Passing through Fourteenth street one day last week I mot a poor woman trying to sell fancy backets, one of which I bought, and while looking for the correct change she told me with tears in her eyes that she had just been ordered off the sidewalk by a policeman of else he would arrest her, and said she, "How is a poof cise he would arrest her, and said she. "How is a poos woman to make a living? It has taken me one whole week to make these things and how can I sail them if ordered to move oc?" Now I simply wish to inquire why such a person is regarded as a nuisance while the merchants on Grand street are permitted, not only to litter the sidewalk with their dry goods boxes, but to stretch lines from the house to the curb with goods dangling in the taces of pedestrians as they walk along, besides waylaying them to come in and buy? Have they any greater right to offer their goods to the public from the sidewalk, or does might make right?

INQUISITIVE FEMALE.

GOATS IN THE STREETS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your "Comptaint Book" April 12, 1877, "Nauset" complains of goats on 123d street. Mayor Wickham, on his accession to the Mayoralty of the city, apon his accession to the sayonary of the Gry, pointed (now Deputy Sheriff) Tom O'Callahan as Super-intendent of Goats in the Nineteenth Assembly dis-trict. He still noise that office. All complaints should be referred to "Thomas O'Callahan, Esq., Superin-tendent of Goats, Sheriff's office, New York." PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TOO MUCH WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Why do the managers of the Roosevelt and South Seventh street ferries have their boats washed out every morning from half-past seven to half-past eight o'clock, when all business men are crossing from Brooklyn to New York? Why can't they do their scrubbing in the middle of the day and prevent people from getting rheumatism, &c.? By doing so they will coline one who has patronized them for the past five years.

BITTE WHITE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I feel it to be my duty to protest against the fashion of wearing blue veils. They completely hide the pretty faces of our American girls, and as I am often upon Broadway I miss the usual sweet countenances of the darlings who charm the promonader, and who make his "constitutional" a survey of earth's loveliest flowers—burnen parterres of beautiful "dasies," Again, I say, "Down with the veils!" TIN EAR.

MANUFACTURED BUTTER AGAIN.

TO THE POSTOR OF THE HERALD :-Why not deal with the sellers of manufactored butter the same as with the adulteraters of milk? Is is a regular swindle. I paid nineteen cents for a half pound of butter and it tasted like boiled suot colored. People who sell such butter should be lodged in jail, HIGHLY INDIGNANT.

WATER, WATER, WATER,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Why cannot the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth warders got the Croton water to keep their fair com-plexions clean? It is so mean for Old Manhatan to treat her youngest daughters so. Her annexed fair ones would like to know. Miss. WASHTUB.

WILL THE POSTMASTER EXPLAIN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Why is this? I live in Hunter's Point. I addressed a letter to a friend of mine in Grand street, New York. I went to our Post Office here and put down the letter I went to our Post Office here she put down the letter and ten cents; the Postmaster gave me seven cents change and put a three cent stamp on the letter. The letter is then delivered from station B, New York, to my friend, who had to pay three cents more; the letter having two three cent stamps upon it. Can you throw some light on this and oblige J. P. F. CARSON?

BAD IF TRUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Allow me to call your attention to the Commissioners, not of charties, but of corruption. In place of roducing their own enormous wages they have reduced the rations of the poor men and women under their care just half. Now is this going to be allowed in this great city? It is a shame to man and God. I have it from a sufferer, who would swear to it if he dare.

A TAXPAYER.

UNCLEAN STREETS AND NUISANCES.

"Observer" asks :- "Will the HERALD be kind enough to lay the blame at the right door, concerning the blockade in front of F. B. & H. K. Thurber & Co.'s store, corner of Reade street and West Broadway? Since the firm seems to be callous to all sense of publi decency and continue to annoy pedestrians after the repeated exposures in your valuable paper, is it not time for the 'unest police' in the world to interfere?' "E." wants to know "why is it that the water is allowed to remain on the vacant lots on the southwest corner of First avenue and Sixty-first street until the same has become green and stagmant, and why is it that there is no flagging on the sidewalk in front of said lots?" decency and continue to annoy pedestrians after the

that there is no flagging on the sidewalk in front of said lots?"

"Taxpayer" says of the Sixth avenue pavement, that "from Forty-second street up it is in a very bad condition. At Forty-second street there are dangerous holes, and during the late rain storms about ax to ten inches of water at that crossing. We have paid enough to have a good pavement in that avenue. Can't something be done?"

"downer" complains:—"Nearly two years ago the Bieccker Street Railroad raised the grade of Elm street, between Worth and Leonard, and put an expense of \$100 on every to owner for sidewalks and curbs, but the street has never been repayed since."

"B. "complains that Sixty-first street, from Second avenue to the East River, is not cleansed, and that it is in a fifthy condition.

"E. C. P." informs the Heralic that the sidewalks in East Fourteenth street and the lower part of Union square, near Fourth avenue, are encumbered with trucks and carts. "Has the proprietor of the livery stable there extraordinary privileges?"

"Froperty Owner" wants to know by what authority the street is occupied with sione taken out of the vacant lots for a space of 100 leet by 250 feet, in the southwest corner of First avenue and Sixty-first street. The policemen say it is none of their business. Pray, who is pald to attend to such obstructions."